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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/032,454	01/02/2002	Ulrich Watermann	12383-04/ejg	6577

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EXAMINER

PIASCIK, SUSAN L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3643

DATE MAILED: 04/16/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application N .

10/032,454

Applicant(s)

WATERMANN, ULRICH

Examiner

Susan L Piascik

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 January 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 11 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 02 January 2002 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2. 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description (page 10, line 6):

10a. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

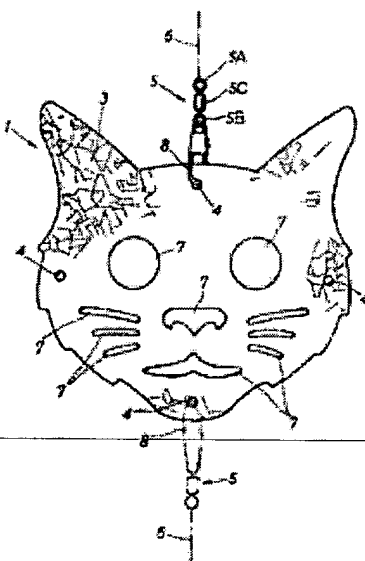
Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 11 recites the limitation "said aperture" in line 10. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are



Regarding **claim 2**, Takeda as modified, teaches a device further including a swivel (5C) connected to the hole (4). One end of the line (6) is connected to the swivel (5C) so as to permit the silhouette (1) to rotate relative to the line (6). See Figure 1 above.

In regards to **claim 5**, Takeda as modified in claim 1, teaches a silhouette (1) including two holes (4) therethrough with the first line (6) having one end rotatably attached to the first hole (4), a second line (6) attached to the second hole (4) and a third line (10B – See Takeda - Figure 5) rotatably attached to the first and second lines (6).

Regarding **claim 6**, Takeda as modified in the previous claims, discloses a silhouette (1) comprising a light reflecting film (3). Vinyl can be considered a light reflecting material. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to construct the silhouette out of vinyl panel, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice.

Regarding **claim 7**, Takeda, as modified, teaches a device wherein the first line (6) has another end adapted to be secured to an object above the ground and the second line (6) has another end adapted to be secured to the ground (See Takeda – Figure 4).

In regards to **claim 8**, Takeda as modified teaches a device wherein the panel freely rotates about the first and second lines (6). See Figure 1 above.

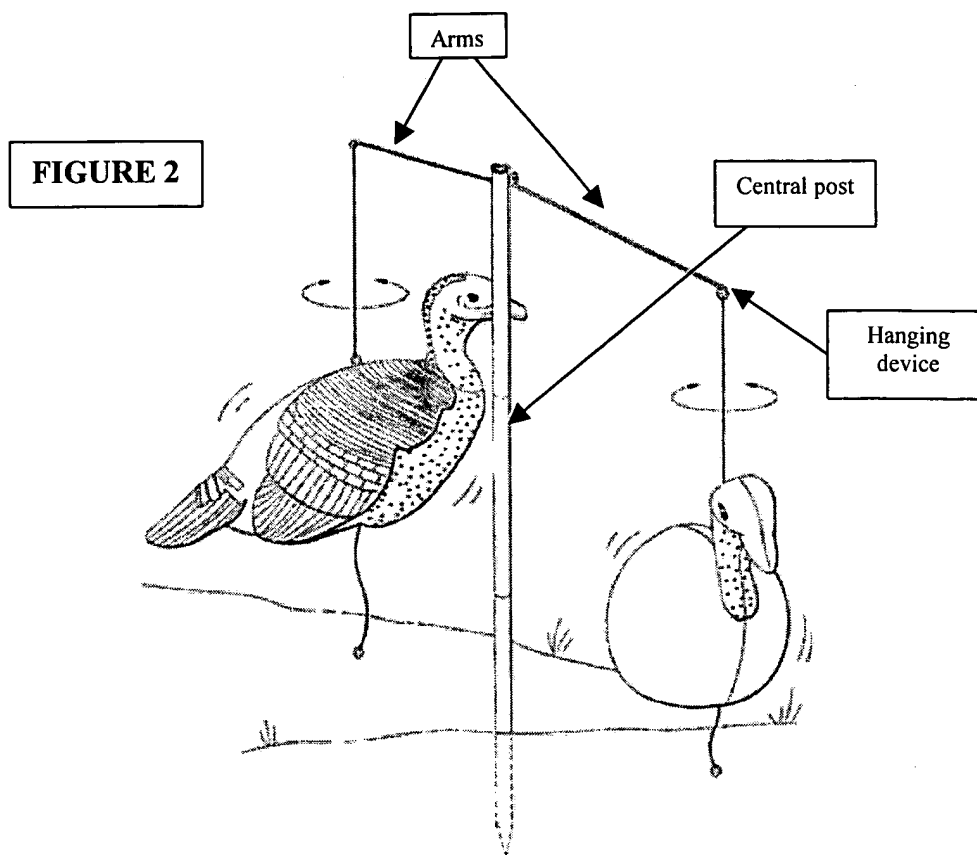
Regarding **claim 9**, Takeda as modified discloses a device wherein the panel is colored and shiny and reflects light as the panel freely rotates about the line (6). See Takeda abstract.

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In regards to **claim 10**, Takeda as modified, does not specifically disclose a device adapted to be attached to the top of the building. However, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to increase the length of the lines (6) in order to reach to the top of the building, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in size of a component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeda in view of Chase as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kilgore.

In regards to **claim 3**, Takeda fails to teach an apparatus including a central post for suspending and rotatably moving the silhouette (1). However, Kilgore discloses an apparatus including a central post (16L, 16M, 16U) with extending arms (14B) at the top thereof. The arms (14B) include wind moveable vanes to rotatably propel the arms about the post (16L, 16M, 16U) with another end of the line (14CL, 14CR) hanging from the arm (14B) so as to rotatably move the silhouette (1) about the post (16L, 16M, 16U). See Figure 2 below. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the scaring device disclosed by Takeda, as modified, to include the mounting device, shown by Kilgore, in order to provide a means of moving the scaring device to spook unwanted birds.



In regards to **claim 4**, Takeda, as modified in the previous claim, teaches a device wherein each of the arms (14B) includes a hanging device. See Figure above.

Claims 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeda in view of Chase as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Kaleta.

In regards to **claim 11**, Takeda as modified by Chase, fails to teach grommets for reinforcing the holes (4) of the silhouette (1). However, Kaleta, shows a hanging device including grommets around the holes. See Kaleta – Figure 1. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the device by Takeda, as modified, to include grommets around the holes, as shown by Kaleta, in order to provide reinforcement so that the line does not rip through the holes in the vinyl panel.

Regarding **claim 12**, Takeda, as modified in the previous claim, teaches a device including a first swivel (5) connected to the first grommet where the first line (6) has one end connected to the first swivel (5). A second swivel (5) is connected to the second grommet where the second line (6) has an end connected to the second swivel (5). Takeda, as modified, fails to show a third line connected to the first and second swivels. The third line (10B) disclosed by Takeda is connected to the lines (6) above and below the swivels. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to relocate the third line, since it has been held that rearranging part of an invention involves only routine skill in the art.

Claims 13-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeda in view of Chase and Kilgore and further in view of Kaleta.

In regards to **claim 13**, Takeda as modified by Chase, Kilgore and Kaleta, as explained in the arguments for claims 1-12 above, discloses a device comprising a vinyl sheet profiling a bird of prey having two holes (4) therethrough. A first and second grommet for reinforcing the first and second holes (4) is included, as well as a first swivel (5) connected to the first grommet and a second swivel (5) connected to the second grommet. The device also has a first line (6) having an end connected to the first swivel (5) for rotatable movement and a second line (6) having an end connected to the second swivel (5). A safety line (10B) connects to both the first and second swivel (5).

In regards to **claim 14**, Takeda as modified above, teaches a device with the second line attached to the ground (See Takeda - Figure 4) but does not specifically disclose a device

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adapted to be attached to the top of the building. However, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to increase the length of the first line (6) in order to reach to the top of the building, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in size of a component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

Regarding **claim 15**, Takeda as modified in the previous claims, discloses a silhouette comprising a light reflecting film (3) that rotates about the first and second lines (6) so as to scare birds. Black, shiny vinyl can be considered a light reflecting material. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to construct the silhouette out of vinyl panel, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice.

In regards to **claims 16 and 17**, Takeda as modified above, teaches a bird scaring device that can be adapted to attach to a kite or in between two upright posts. It is an obvious matter of design choice to vary the lengths of the lines (6) in order to attach the device to various structures, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in size of a component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

In regards to **claim 18**, Takeda as modified by Chase, Kilgore and Kaleta in the arguments above, discloses a method of scaring birds that comprises the steps of securing the silhouette (1) of a bird of prey in position by connecting a first swivel (5) to a first hole (4) in the silhouette. Then the first end of the first line (6) is connected to the first swivel (5). A second swivel (5) is connected to a second hole (4) in the silhouette (1) and the first end of the second

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line (6) is connected to the second swivel (5). Then the silhouette (1) is reinforced by connecting one end of a safety line (10B) to the first swivel (5) and the other end of the safety line (10B) to the second swivel (5). The silhouette (1) is then moved by the wind to so as to scare birds.

In regards to **claim 19**, Takeda as modified above, teaches a method of scaring birds wherein the second line is attached to the ground (See Takeda - Figure 4) but does not specifically disclose a the first line adapted to be attached to the top of the building. However, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to increase the length of the first line (6) in order to reach to the top of the building, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in size of a component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

In regards to **claim 20**, Takeda as modified above, teaches a method of scaring birds wherein the device can be adapted to attach to a kite and another object so as to scare birds away from a field. It is an obvious matter of design choice to vary the lengths of the lines (6) in order to attach the silhouette to various structures, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in size of a component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

Citation of Relevant Prior Art

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The following patents are cited to further show the state of art with respect to bird scaring devices:

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U.S. Pat. No. 942,103 to Rigney

U.S. Pat. No. 1,167,502 to Huffman et al.

U.S. Pat. No. 2,722,195 to Rockafeller

U.S. Pat. No. 4,651,457 to Nelson et al.

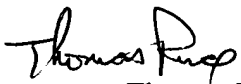
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Susan L Piascik whose telephone number is (703)305-0299. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:00-5:30) First Friday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Poon can be reached on (703)308-2574. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)305-7687 for regular communications and (703)305-7687 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-7687.

slp
April 8, 2002


Thomas Price
Primary Examiner AU3643